

## ARREST ENGINEER AND FIREMAN IN GARY TRAIN WRECK

Death List Reaches Sixty  
When More Bodies Are  
Found.

## CIRCUS PEOPLE ARE CAUGHT IN MICHIGAN CENTRAL SMASH

Wrecked Cars Become Seething  
Mass of Flames, Burn-  
ing Many.

## TRAIN STALLED ON SIDING

Renowned Clown, Joe Coyle, Sees  
Death Strike Wife and Two  
Babies at His Side.

GARY, IND., June 22.—The death list in the collision today between an equipment train and a Wallace-Hagenback circus train was increased to-night to sixty, when eight additional bodies were taken from the ruins and the death of one of the circus troupe at the hospital. The injured number 126.

Emil Klaus, the fireman, and Alonzo K. Sargent, the engineer of the circus train, were arrested to-night. The officials declined to make any statement. It was learned to-night that Sargent was taken from a Michigan Central train bound for his home in Jackson, Mich. He is charged with manslaughter. He signed a willingness to return to Gary Monday to give his testimony.

We were running along at a good rate of speed between Hammond and Gary, and I did not see the circus train on the siding until we were nearly on top of it," said Klaus. "I saw that a collision could not be avoided, and I grew dizzy and sick in my stomach at the thought of what was certain to happen. I did not notice the engineer, and I do not know what he did. I crawled down from my seat in the locomotive cab and dragged myself out onto the tender, where I fell face downward on a pile of coal. That is the last thing I remember. I must have been unconscious when the collision came, as I do not remember feeling it. My mind was a blank for a long time. The next thing I remember I was on a train bound for my home in Michigan City."

## ENGINEER SAYS STEAM

OBSTRUCTED HIS VIEW  
Sargent, it is said, told a friend that steam from an Indiana Harbor Belt line engine on a siding obscured the view. He said he told the fireman to jump, but that he stayed on the engine and was not injured.

Virtually all victims were members of the circus.

Thirty-eight bodies, all except one charred beyond recognition, have been placed in Gary undertaking establishments to-night. Twenty-two bodies have been taken to Hammond. The identified dead:

At Gary—Mrs. Alex Todd, Bloomington, Ill.

At Hammond—John Collins, property man; Arthur Derrick, Belgian strong man; Mrs. Joe Coyle and two sons, Howard, aged nine, and Joe, Jr., aged two and one-half.

Officers of the circus made futile attempts during the day to obtain more complete casualty lists.

Work of removing the mass of debris from the shattered circus coaches, in further search of bodies, continued to-night.

According to reports to local authorities, the circus train, which carried four sleepers, five stock cars, fifteen flat cars and a caboose, pulled part way into a switch and stalled there on account of a hot-box. The flagman went back on the main track and set fuses as a warning of danger. The circus train in this position when the equipment train plowed into the sleepers, reaching the main track from a tangled steel and timber. Fire broke out in the circus train almost immediately, and when rescuers reached the scene the entire wreckage was in flames.

## CLowns, bareback riders, trapeze performers and acrobats, many of them veterans in the circus world, perished in the first great crash. Other victims were suffocated and burned.

## SCREAMING VICTIMS

## STRUGGLE IN FLAMES

Attempts of the Gary fire department to curb the flames were unsuccessful because of lack of water in the outlying district. Survivors struggled about the wreck, screaming for relatives and friends, and only force prevented two or three men from rushing into the blazing wreckage.

In a hospital, Joe Coyle, a clown, went bitterly as he lay on a stretcher and told how his wife and two babies had joined him only recently after months of absence and how all three had been crushed to death at his very side.

"The kiddies had been so glad to see their daddy," he said. "I wish I could have died with them."

The circus was to have played to-day at Hammond.

A number of the dead and injured are negroes.

## Cabinet Ready to Resign

LONDON, June 22.—Reports continue to reach here that the Austrian Cabinet is about to resign.

## These Seven Americans Held Prisoners by Huns

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Names of seven Americans in German prison camps reported to the War Department today by the German War Ministry through the Spanish embassy at Berlin, include that of Professor Henry C. Emery, the economist and former chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, who was captured when the Germans occupied the Aland Islands.

When last heard from, Professor Emery was at Liberty, living in a hotel at Lauenburg, Pommern.

The State Department, within the past two days, sent an inquiry as to whether he would be permitted to leave Germany.

Other names were:

At Villingen—Lieutenant John S. Abbott, St. Paul, Minn., captured March 31 at Lauenburg.

At Lauenburg—Lieutenant Robert H. Jeffery, Uniontown, Pa., and Abram Straus, New York City, captured March 21 at Lempire.

At Brandenburg—David Johnson, Marcus Hook, Philadelphia, first officer of the ship Atlantic Sun, captured in Irish Sea February 18.

At Darmstadt—Private Sidney Kinch, Oxford, England, captured at Verdun March 4.

At Bayreuth—Private Hector E. Hoffman, Minot, N. D., captured on March 1.

Professor Emery is held at the prison camp Tucheil.

## THREE POUNDS OF SUGAR PER MONTH PER CAPITA

New Regulations Will Become Effective July 1, Says Administrator Hoover.

## TO PREVENT A SCARCITY

Less Essential Manufactured Products Will Be Allowed 50 Per Cent of the Normal Requirements Instead of 80 Per Cent Allotment.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Restrictions on the use of sugar by manufacturers will be drawn much tighter by new regulations, effective July 1, announced to-day by Food Administrator Hoover.

The new measures are expected to prevent any serious scarcity of sugar for home consumption, and at the same time to put the nation as a whole on a three-pound per capita monthly ration.

Less essential manufactured products will be allowed 50 per cent of the normal requirements in comparison with the allotment of 80 per cent now effective. Several commodities heretofore classified as essential foodstuffs in which sugar is used are, by the new regulations, placed in the nonessential class.

Sugar allowed ice-cream manufacturers after July 1 will be decreased to 75 per cent of the normal consumption. Soda fountains will be cut to 50 per cent of normal, and manufacturers of preserved fruits for soda fountains will be placed on the 50 per cent basis. Ice cream made by soda fountains and confectioners on the premises will have its sugar contents cut to 50 per cent of normal.

Lack of shipping facilities, submarine activities and a decrease in imports from Cuba are held responsible for the new restrictions.

## SECRETARY BAKER PROMISES SQUARE DEAL FOR NEGROES

War Department Will Not Tolerate Race Discrimination by Draft Boards.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Secretary of War Baker will tolerate no discrimination between white men and negroes in the administration of the selective draft. When reports were brought to his attention to-day to the effect that such discrimination had occurred, he said:

"I have heard that draft boards in adjoining counties take a different view of practically identical facts with regard to white men, but I never heard of the question being brought up with regard to colored men; but the answer in all of these cases is that a review is provided directly by the President, and all that is necessary for anybody to do who thinks there is a grievance is to point it out to the War Department and it will be investigated. If the draft boards act unfairly we will correct their action."

"The War Department will brook no discrimination, and any cases of alleged or suspected discrimination brought to our attention will be investigated, and any wrong done will be righted."

## ADMIT SPENDING \$50,000

National Woman's Party Announces It Cost That to Get Ten Votes in Senate.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Fifty thousand dollars is what the National Woman's party announced to-day has been the cost of campaigning to gain ten additional votes in the Senate for the Federal woman suffrage amendment. In the past five years, the announcement said, the Woman's party alone has spent \$469,915 fighting for the amendment, which has passed the House and is to be voted on in the Senate next Thursday.

## Some Favor Elimination of Wine.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—A tentative vote in the Senate Agriculture Committee has shown a small majority in favor of eliminating wine from any prohibition legislation which may be determined upon in connection with the emergency agricultural appropriation bill.

## OPPOSE GUARANTEE OF BANK DEPOSITS

Virginia Bankers' Association Sends Protest to State's Delegation in Congress.

## CONVENTION ADJOURNS

Resolutions Call for Educational System of Greater Value in Practical Life.

(By Staff Correspondent.)

OLD POINT COMFORT, Va., June 22.—Voicing the strongest determination to make every effort a stroke for the winning of the war, members of the Virginia Bankers' Association, at the closing session of their twenty-first annual convention at the Chamberlin Hotel, this morning staged the most notable and inspiring meeting in the history of the association, and pledged themselves to consecrate their lives and their work to one accomplishment—the winning of a place "in the sun unendangered by ruthless Prussianism." Never before has this famous resort on the government reservation, which to-day is the scene of the greatest war activity, housed such a demonstration of patriotism, of love and of devotion to one's country.

Throughout the three-day session the entire effort of the convention was directed towards some work which would increase the fighting efficiency of the United States. Conditions as they exist in Flanders and Picardy and along the Marne and the Plave had been pictured to the bankers; the reverses suffered by the allies through insufficient men and equipment; the stripping of England, France and Italy to a war basis, these and other vital factors were described. Then came a clear statement of what was expected of America in the great war. How she must work on a war basis, with no other thought, no other action but a determination to make every stroke count, every effort a blow at the heart of the system that is threatening to tear asunder the fabric of civilization and is endangering the existence of humanity.

## NEWLY ELECTED OFFICERS ARE FORMALLY INSTALLED

With the election and installation of new officers and members of the executive council the only business before the convention at the third session, considerable discussion of war work was made possible. Turning aside its attention from this vital matter for a moment, however, the association adopted a resolution requesting the State school authorities to change their courses in the public schools so as to provide an educational system of greater value in practical life to students living on the farms, and to protest against the passage of a bill now pending in Congress which has for its purpose the guaranty of national bank deposits.

Colonel Thomas B. McAdams, of Richmond, declared that to witness the great military activity around Old Point Comfort, and to consider if there place was not among the khaki-clad lads or the boys in white who are offering their lives to the country of their birth. Yet some must remain at home because of physical disabilities or because their place is in the trenches on this side.

As director for Virginia of the war savings stamps campaign, he urged the bankers to put forth greater effort along these lines, for if a German army had landed in Virginia and was sweeping over the country, no one would hesitate. "You must go home and go to work," he declared. "Courage through your veins is blood sanctified at Gettysburg and Chancellorsville; if you can't shed that blood, give everything else that you have. Go home and put your heart and soul in the work."

## PRaises WORK OF CHILDREN IN GREAT THRIFT DRIVE

Colonel McAdams declared that the thrift drive in the State was progressing, but that because of the great negro population the per capita quota of \$20 would be hard to raise. However, it was the men and women who were supporting the campaign, and not the children, he said, for the children of Virginia had done wonderful work. The apportionment of war savings stamps to Virginia was \$45,000,000, and bankers should see that the Old Dominion did not fail to measure up to that expectation.

George Bryan, of Richmond, believed that the outstanding danger of this country was not a concrete one of men and bullets, but more an anemic one of laziness and a failure to do everything each individual was able. There was no place in Virginia for such a person, he declared, and they must emigrate out of that state of mind. Never before in all recorded time, he said, was there a greater opportunity for service, and he believed that the bankers, leaders in their respective communities, fully realized this fact.

As demonstrating the great outburst of patriotism and deep feeling of the responsibilities which the bankers felt rested upon the shoulders of Americans, and showing how firmly the nation was behind the army, Harry N. Phillips, of Richmond, offered a resolution providing that the appreciation of the association for their sacrifice, together with the address of Captain Arthur Hunt Chute, of the First Canadian Regiment, when he unfurled the service flag, be sent to every one of the 150 bankers now in service. The association's service flag carries only 135 stars, but other members have responded to the nation's call since the flag was made. Mr. Phillips believed

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## NEARLY ONE MILLION TROOPS OVER THERE

General March Says United States Is Five Months Ahead of Schedule.

## 200,000 IN LAST FORTNIGHT

Vital Factor Is Speed at Which Soldiers Are Sent to France.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Definite word from Rome on the repulse of the Austrian drive in Italy, coupled with the announcement by General March that American troop movements to France had now exceeded 500,000, added to-day to the growing cheerfulness that has been apparent at the War Department recently.

General March told the newspaper men in his weekly conference that with the 500,000 mark passed, the United States is five months in advance of its schedule for troop movements. At the same time he briefly outlined the battle positions in France and Italy and drew the conclusion that the enemy was being held firmly on all fronts, though further great blows are to be expected.

The chief of staff's statement furnished the first authoritative information as to progress made in the tremendous exertion the government has been making to meet the challenge of the German drive in the west. When the first blow was struck on the Cambrin-St. Quentin line, March 21, troop shipments were behind schedule. Today they are five months ahead.

The speed with which the army is being moved to the front is sharply indicated by the fact that approximately 200,000 men have been embarked during the last two weeks. The total movement during May was not more than 240,000. It was only two weeks ago that Secretary Baker said that more than 750,000 had been shipped; a week later, at the first of his conferences with the newspaper men, General March said the 500,000 mark had been passed and to-day he placed the figure at more than 500,000.

General March made it clear that time gained in getting abroad enough American troops to give General Foch, supreme commander, a mastering superiority over the enemy, is the vital factor. Every day lost by the Germans in pressing their effort to achieve military victory before American aid can arrive in overwhelming force is regarded as a day nearer ultimate defeat for them.

"The general situation looks well," was General March's comment as he looked at the great war maps where all the operations are marked out.

The lack of fighting along the western front simply means that Germany is refitting her combat divisions and preparing for another drive. It does not mean that the great battle is over.

"We can look forward to a repetition of what we have been passing through these past few months, as far as German activity is concerned."

General March refused to comment on the proposal to send an international expedition into Siberia. Apparently he still takes the view that this is as yet a political question, not a military matter. He was exceedingly reticent also as to American participation on the Italian front, although making it clear that the public would be fully informed on all operations of American troops as rapidly as possible.

## AMERICAN TROOPS PERFORM WELL IN BATTLE

American troops have done well wherever the test of battle has come thus far, General March said, regardless of the character of the troops, whether regulars, National Guard, National Army or militia.

The fight at Cantigny, the most important engagement in which American troops have participated, because of the opportunity it gave to judge of the full measure of their training, he said, had been fought by the First Division, commanded by Major-General Robert I. Bullard. This division is now, he said, a thoroughly trained, high-grade unit, and was the first American division to reach France.

At Cantigny, General March said, infantry and artillery operated in close co-operation to achieve the victory, showing the successful work of the staff officers upon whom that co-operation depended. The fight clearly showed, he said, that the training of the American general staff officers had reached the point where the system would work under battle strain.

One of the most striking things on the western front, the chief of staff declared, was the supreme importance of a unified command. This was first advocated, he added, by President Wilson and carried through under the leadership of General Pershing. The unity of command was realized in the appointment of General Foch. General March regarded that as one of the greatest single military achievements of the allies which was already showing its effect in the fighting.

"During the last week, General March said, the fighting in France has been of a minor character. Interest for the moment has centered on the Italian front, where the Austrian drive at two points on the Plave line penetrated deeply enough to cause concern. That offensive has now been checked, he added, and the swollen waters of the Plave aided in repelling the attack. The entire Austrian bridge system on the lower Plave has washed away.

Austrian engineers had constructed seven bridges over which their advance forces could be withdrawn if they were compelled to give up their footing on the south bank of the river. At one point, however, in the Montello sector, the Austrians had been unable to re-

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# ANOTHER AUSTRIAN ATTACK EXPECTED

Nation Will Celebrate July Fourth by  
Launching Greatest Aggregate Tonnage

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Celebration of July 4 this year will be notable for all time by the launching from American shipyards of the largest number of ships of the greatest aggregate tonnage ever put into the water in one day. Independence Day's contribution to the merchant fleet, on which the world is depending for its story over the Germans, will be at least eighty-nine vessels, with a capacity of 438,886 dead-weight tons. In addition, enthusiastic workmen are now straining to complete six other hulls in time for them to join in the splash that will be heard around the world, which would make the total tonnage 470,886.

The conservative estimate of the launchings to take place on the day is one-third more than the entire production of seagoing tonnage in United States yards in the fiscal year of 1915-1916, and exceeds by

42,050 tons the launchings for 1901, the record pre-war year in American shipbuilding. The Shipping Board's banner construction month of May will be eclipsed in one day, both in number of ships and tonnage.

Thirty-seven of the hulls expected to be launched will be steel, with a tonnage of 254,680. They will include the 12,500-ton cargo carrier William Penn, the 12,000-ton Challenger, of the same type; the three sisters, Independence, Victorious and Defiance, all of the 11,800-ton class; three refrigerating ships of 8,000 tons each, and eight of the 8,800-ton freighters and the Luke Pearl of 2,300 tons. The average tonnage of the steel vessels is 6,883.

With the exception of the 4,700-ton Beechland, and two others of 4,000 tons, the fifty-two wooden hulls which are to be launched are of the 1,500-ton type. Their total tonnage is 155,200.

## NEW FREIGHT INCREASE IS EFFECTIVE TUESDAY

No Further Modifications Will Be Made, Declares Director-General.

## WILL WORK OUT REVISIONS

This Duty Will Devolve Upon Interstate Commerce Commission and Members of State Utilities Commissions.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Advanced freight rates ordered by Director-General McAdoo will go into effect Tuesday without further modification. The railroad administration announced to-day that local revisions will be worked out later with the assistance of regional and district freight traffic committees, the Interstate Commerce Commission and State utilities commissions. In general, class and commodity rates will be increased 25 per cent, with specific advances for coal, coke, ores, stone, brick, grain, cotton, live stock, meats, sugar and other commodities shipped in large quantities and for export and import rates. The advance will apply to both interstate and intrastate rates.

Hundreds of complaints have been filed or prepared for submission to traffic committees of railroad traffic men who will conduct informal hearings and report recommendations to the railroad administration. Shippers are advised to apply first to these committees with suggestions for revisions. Complaints or suggestions relating to rates for Southern territory go to the Southern traffic division at Atlanta, Ga.

## TEN PER CENT INCREASE IN THE EXPRESS RATES

Expected This Will Add About \$22,000,000 to the Gross Annual Revenue.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Ten per cent increase in express rates was approved to-day by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and will add about \$22,000,000 to the gross annual revenues of the American Rail Exchange Company, the consolidated concern which takes over the interstate express transportation business of the country on July 1.

The commission refused to allow a 15 per cent advance, but hereafter Director-General McAdoo will have jurisdiction over rates of the new company, and another increase may be initiated if 10 per cent is found insufficient to cover higher operating expenditures. Officials believe, however, that economies to be effected by the consolidation will enable the company to make adequate profit on the advance allowed.

## TELLS POLICE HE KILLED WIFE

Claims He Murdered Her in Train  
Stateroom and Then Threw  
Body Out of Window.

(By Associated Press.)

KANSAS CITY, MO., June 22.—The police to-day were holding J. R. Jackson, cashier of a motion-picture concern here, who they say gave them a written statement, in which he declared he was responsible for the death of his twenty-four-year-old wife, whose body was found near the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad tracks near Schell Shelbina, Mo., last Monday.

According to the statement, Jackson killed his wife in the stateroom of a sleeping car the night of June 13 and threw the body out of the window, tossing after it the woman's clothing. Revelations made by her the night of the killing prompted the act, the statement says. Jackson later admitted, the police asserted, that "John R. Jackson" was an alias assumed two years ago after he had gotten into trouble in Birmingham. He declared, the police say, his real name is Irving Morgan.

## Actor Sothern in London.

LONDON, June 22.—E. H. Sothern, the noted American actor, has arrived here en route to France, where he will devote his energies to the entertainment of the American soldiers.

## VOTE APPROVAL OF HUGE ARMY APPROPRIATION

New Measure Empowers the President to Call to Colors All Men of Draft Age.

## BILL NOW GOES TO SENATE

Probable Legislation Affecting the Drafting of Aliens From Neutral Countries Will Also Be Given Very Careful Consideration.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Approval was voted by the Senate Military Committee of the provision in the \$12,000,000 army appropriation bill as it passed the House empowering the President to call to the colors all men of draft age who can be trained and equipped.

The committee completed discussion of the bill, and Chairman Chamberlain announced it would be favorably reported to the Senate next Monday. After discussing the resolution introduced some time ago by Senator Chamberlain providing for the drafting of citizens of allied countries under such provisions as may be agreed upon in treaties, the committee referred the matter to a subcommittee which will confer with Secretaries Lansing and Baker and then frame an amendment.

Another question which will be considered by this subcommittee will be probable legislation affecting the drafting of aliens from neutral countries. Senators claim that since the draft law became effective there have been a number of instances where such aliens have been drafted after having failed to claim their rights and have been sent to France. Should these men be wounded or killed the United States might be placed in an embarrassing position.

## STEAMER OMSK'S CREW ARE TO BE DISCHARGED

Men Apprehended Off Norfolk Following Fight Will Be Permitted to Reship.

(By Associated Press.)

NORFOLK, VA., June 22.—That the fifty-two Russian seamen, formerly members of the Russian steamer Omsk's crew, who have been held in custody here since March 13th be released and be permitted to reship for foreign ports, is the ruling of the United States Department of Labor handed down to-day.

This is the closing chapter in the sensational history of the Omsk crew in this port. The finding of the Department of Labor provides that not more than five of the Russian seamen shall be permitted to reship on any vessel. The decision is practically identical with that made by former United States Immigration Inspector W. R. Morton, in charge at Norfolk on March 13, with the exception that Inspector Morton ordered several of the seamen held over, whereas the department has ordered that all be permitted to reship. The matter was before the department in deportation proceedings. The costs of the case, owing to the fact that the men were in confinement for 100 days, is said to be unusually large for a Federal court criminal case, the jail fees alone totaling over \$3,000.

## GALAX DOCTOR ENDS LIFE

Leaves Unfinished Note in His Typewriter, Saying "Trouble Was Response."

(By Associated Press.)

GALAX, VA., June 22.—Dr. E. L. Branscome, forty-eight years old, leading physician of Galax, committed suicide to-day by taking a dose of poison. He had been dead several hours when found. An unfinished note in his typewriter said that "trouble had caused him to take poison."

The note ended: "The poison is taking effect, and now I must stop and lie down and die."

He had a large practice, was considered in easy financial circumstances and had a wife and six children.

## MOUNTAIN SECTOR WILL BE THEATER OF NEXT BATTLES

Break in Austro-Hungarian  
"Home Front" Is Not  
Yet Mended.

REPORTS TELL OF CLASHES  
BETWEEN MOBS AND TROOPS

Americans in France Continue  
Harassing Germans Near  
Chateau-Thierry.

## ACTIVITY AT OTHER POINTS

Bulgarian Commission Reaches Vienna to Discuss Changes in Relations With Germany.

(By Associated Press.)

Italian attacks on Montello were repulsed, according to the official report from Austrian headquarters Saturday, which gives the number of prisoners taken by the Austrians in the present offensive as 40,000.

Blocked in their advance across the Piave River by the Italian and British forces, and with their line of communications threatened by the rising waters of that stream, the Austro-Hungarians apparently have closed the first phase of their offensive against Italy. Viewed after a week of fighting, the offensive has been little more than a demonstration in force over a battle line more than ninety miles in length. It has gained none of its objectives and has cost the Austrians very dearly.

From the first day of the attack it was seen that the Italians were not called upon to meet a tremendous onslaught on some strategic key to their position, such as was launched at Caporetto last October.

They had, rather, to defend their lines over a wide front against attacks which were launched seemingly without sufficient power to penetrate more than some of the advanced positions of the Italians and their allies. The second phase of the offensive is expected to begin at any time.

It is not believed that the Austrians will be willing, nor will they be permitted by Germany, to end their drive against Italy with the results indicating an almost total failure. There have been intimations that Germany would assist in the attack which is coming, and which may be launched against the mountain sector of the front. Large bodies of men have been assembled there, presumably for another attempt to break through the mountain barrier.

## SENSATIONAL RUMORS COME FROM AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

The serious food shortage in Austria-Hungary has given rise to sensational rumors. One of these, from Amsterdam, says an attempt has been made on the life of Emperor Charles. This rumor lacks confirmation. There is, however, little doubt that conditions in Austria are near a crisis. Little of the true state of affairs can be learned because of the strict censorship but what little news that filters out through neutral countries shows that the Austrian people are on short rations, that serious rioting has occurred and that serious strikes are feared.

In a clash between strikers and police at Budapest forty-five persons are reported to have been killed or wounded.

## BULGARIA TRYING TO GET OUT OF WAR

A Bulgarian commission has arrived in Vienna, according to dispatches from The Hague, for the purpose of negotiating with the Austrian government concerning a change in relations with Germany. This, coupled with the fact that the present Premier of Bulgaria was opposed to the strict censorship but what little news that filters out through neutral countries shows that the Austrian people are on short rations, that serious rioting has occurred and that serious strikes are feared.

Since the abortive attack on the Rhine front early in the week the western front has been quiet. There have been patrol encounters and the usual operations along the fronts where great battles were being waged during the recent past, but nothing resembling a new drive by the Germans at the allied front has been reported. Berlin officially reports the presence of Italian troops in the Rhine sector.

## AMERICANS ADVANCE IN CHATEAU-THIERRY REGION

American forces have continued their intense activity on the fronts where they are holding positions. Northwest of Chateau-Thierry they have pushed their lines forward once more, and east of the city have bombarded bodies of German troops.